THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
O. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER
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Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year,).....$10 00.
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OUR MOTTO.
We are such Saints as have no strife,
With Nature or the Laws of Life;
With blood our hands we never stain,
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Our Father—who in all goodness fills,
Provides the means to cure all ills;
The simple herb beneath our feet,
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These, these shall speak with touching power,
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The Daily Commercial

THE SITUATION IN BALTIMORE.

Light begins to break through the threatening clouds that have hovered over Baltimore. A little firmness and wise moderation have averted a calamity, that all thought to be, and which in all probability was, impending. Regardless of the expressed determination of Gov. SWANN to carry through the high-handed and illegal course of action to which he had committed himself, and utterly indifferent to the threat of Presidential interference, the Police Commissioners stanchly declined to be either bullied or bamboozled, and stood their ground with manful constancy and courage.

They were nobly sustained by Judge BOND, of the Criminal Court, who abted with a promptness and decision that cannot be too highly eulogized. He proved himself on Saturday a bulwark of law and order, against which the storm of gubernatorial fury had to spend itself in vain. While declaring that it was not his province to decide upon the merits of the main issue between the Governor and the Commissioners, he said it was his express duty to use all the power with which he was invested to preserve the peace of the city. To this end he caused warrants to be made out for the arrest of Messrs. YOUNG and VALLIANT, the newly appointed Commissioners—really on the ground that their proceedings tended to create such disturbance in the public mind as might lead to riot and bloodshed—and another warrant for the Sheriff of the county, who had refused to obey the Judge's order, and was therein guilty of contempt.

So the matter stands at present. Yesterday, of course, nothing further could be done, and we presume the SWANN officials had an excellent opportunity for ruminating on the pleasures of an enforced participation in the hospitalities of a jail. To-day the contest will, no doubt, be peacefully continued in the Courts—the proper place for its settlement. The old Commissioners, while steadfast in their resolution to maintain what they believe to be their rights, have been courteous and forbearing to the new ones. They simply say that they intend to respect the law themselves, and will not allow it to be trampled on by others.

A Clergyman in Bad Company.

Among the other prosecutions, which the Crown authorities in Canada are conducting against real or suspected participators in the late Fenian raids, was against the Rev. D. F. Lumsden, an Episcopal minister. John Bucker testified that he saw the prisoner with the Fenian army. Other witnesses stated that they had heard him admit he was acting as Chaplain to a force of the invaders, and that they had seen him in association with the Fenians at Fort Erie. For the defense evidence was put in of the prisoner's drunkenness, and several witnesses declared he was not in a condition to be held responsible for what he said or did. Right Rev Dr. Cox, assistant Bishop of the diocese of New York, on examination, said he knew the prisoner, and was under the impression he was in Buffalo in response to a citation from his ecclesiastical superior. He regretted the fact that the prisoner had rendered himself liable to dismissal from the church on account of habitual intoxication. He saw the prisoner in Buffalo on the 30th of May, when he gave him a letter from Bishop Potter and he will send him to send in his resignation, as his connection with the church could no longer continue. It was also shown by several witnesses that the accused never had the slightest sympathy with the Fenians. Counsel put in evidence a speech, which what is described as a forcible speech, and made a powerful appeal on behalf of Mr. Lumsden's innocent wife and children. The Attorney General contended that a case had been established, but that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of any doubt which might exist in the minds of the jury. A verdict of guilty was rendered with little hesitation, and the prisoner was discharged. He is said to have been much affected. The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* says that Mr. Lumsden is well known in that city, he having graduated in Trinity College in 1847. He was soon after ordained as an Episcopal minister, and for several years he was settled in New Hartford. He was afterwards pastor in churches in Pigeonville and Williamsburg, near the latter place going to a parish in Williamsburg, N. Y., about two years ago. He is a Scotchman by birth, and received assistance in completing his studies from some benevolent gentlemen connected with the Baptist church in Hartford.

The Luxury of Grievances.

What would people do without grievances? To many life would be a burden if they couldn't find something to grumble and complain about. It is said one of the most successful experiments that old John Walter ever made in establishing the popularity of the London *Times* was the publication of letters from the outraged and discontented; no small part of the people of Great Britain, by the way: for an Englishman considers that the Constitution has been in some way tampered with, if his mustard isn't mixed right, or the Queen or the Crown should happen when a policeman falls to arrest the small boy who threw a snow ball at him. There is a touch of this peculiarity of English character about the Bostonian, and the *Daily Advertiser*, a smart and enterprising journal, published at the "Hub," has instituted a column for the special reception of communications from the aggrieved. Railways appear to be the main topic with its correspondents just now. One of them has been to New York and got frightfully mixed up, when he had to change cars in consequence of a want of lights and officials to direct him where to go. He mentions other ills, in the same letter, where similar inconveniences continually happen. Another complainant opens his phials of his wrath on a still more prevalent nuisance—the pedding and begging with which passengers are everywhere annoyed. He is rather in favor of the plan by which each can even endure the girl with apples; but is opposed to the one legged soldier who sells trumpery photographs; grows savage over the recollection of an "apparently blind man who groaned forth an appeal for assistance;" becomes madder yet when he thinks of a strapping fellow who vended "The Crimes of Probst" and "The Forger's Curse," and fairly goes into spasms of rage concerning a youthful musician who planted himself near the door and manipulated an accordeon. He thinks the railroad companies should not permit these small but aggravating irritations, and, we must confess, we do not entirely disagree with him.

Federal Troops in Baltimore.

Several hundred Federal troops have been sent to Baltimore, within the last few days. This indicates that the General Government contemplates a state of things that may, in its opinion, render their employment necessary. General Canby, who is there, seems to be holding a pretty even hand amid the difficulties.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

NEW YORK.

Disgraceful Scene in City Hall Park.

Attempt to Silence General Butler.

Democratic Idea of Free Speech.

The Five Points Unterrified Rebuked.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The following is the *Post's* version of the disturbance at the Republican meeting in City Hall Park this afternoon:

The police were present in force and kept the crowds back for a time, but they soon crowded up to the platform. General Butler took off his overcoat and his hat, and was introduced to the meeting by General Wadsbridge. An apple was thrown at him and hit him fairly. He took it and began eating it. While he waited several interruptions followed. General Butler continued, and said that it had been this spirit of misrule which brought on the terrible war. There were, doubtless, within the sound of his voice, men who fled from the South for protection during the war, and are now endeavoring to bring on anarchy. The honorable men of New York would not wish to interfere with the rights of the South. Wherever the Republican party exists, even in Georgia, free speech is tolerated, except in the city of New York. If this is the democracy of New York, the sooner it is wiped out the better. Organized bands of thieves, with their arms deep in the public plunder, were before him. While one may pardon the poor hirelings, he added, they do their masters bidding, we will hold the leader guilty. He charged the scene upon Mayor Hoffman, who would follow Gov. Seymour out of office. The men who are now howling were, in 1863, burning and hanging negroes. You look pale, he continued, I have heard your superiors, and in Baltimore and New Orleans I have hung your betters. If you do not behave yourselves, I'll have the pleasure to see you hung. Do you think I am going to flinch? Do you think you are the equals of negroes? You are not. Overthrow free speech and free thoughts; men of the Five Points, thieves, and frequenters of the Toombs, I think you are not worthy of the elective franchise. He said that the crowd was composed of paid hirelings of the Democratic party, who are paid so much a week to suppress free speech. No higher spectacle could be presented to a Gov. Fenton should be elected than this. If there was anything that should be argued in favor of a despotism and against the rule of the minority by the majority, it was such a scene as that before him. It would take but few demonstrations of a like character to make the great Republican party become disgusted with the free elective franchise.

General Butler was then asked to go on and give the buffaloes their dessert. He complied: No, no, fellow-citizens. I will not play the blackguard; I am not a President or a Vice President, and cannot go into any discussion with an angry crowd.

The remainder of the General's speech beggars description. The crowd was composed of villainous faces. The General spoke boldly and fearlessly, loudly defying his enemies. His manner was impressive, and carried greater effect with it than his words.

PASTORAL LETTER

Roman Catholic Plenary Council.

Secret Societies—Amusements—The Freedmen.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The prelates and ecclesiastics who composed the second Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic Church, that has just been in session in Baltimore, have issued a pastoral letter, under date of October 21st. This letter opens with a declaration of the authority of the Plenary Councils, and after quoting the legislations of St. Paul, Pope Gelasius and Pius IX, declares the faithful that what they are warned of their collectively, as in the present instance, or singly, in their respective dioceses, as to secret societies and all associations which are proscribed by the Church, they cannot, under the peril of their souls, disregard the admonitions. In treating of the relations of the Church to the United States, the letter says: "We have had the great support of the Temporal Power, while it completes that freedom of conscience to regulate the manner by which church property shall be held contrary to the canons and discipline of the Catholic church. It recites the laws, however, which are, for the most part, based on principles which the Catholic church cannot accept without departing from her practice from the beginning as soon as she was permitted to enjoy the liberty which they are the expression of a distrust of ecclesiastical power as such, and are the fruit of the misrepresentations which have been made of the action of the church in past ages: as well might the Church, with its peculiar dispositions and habits, only make the appeal to our Christian charity and zeal presented by their forlorn condition in the miserable and degenerative. We urge upon the clergy and people of our charge the duty of making themselves familiar with the plans which may be adopted by the bishops of the diocese, in which they are to extend to them that christian education and moral restraint of which they so much stand in need. Carefully regarding the laws and regulations which have been made of the action of the church in past ages;

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5 1866.

THE ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

To-morrow the contest for the Governorship of the State of New York and the fate of many minor aspirants for office will be decided. The campaign has been conducted with Extraordinary vigor, though, as a rule, with less acerbity than usual. Mr. FENTON, the candidate of the Union Republicans, is a man of high character and great popularity. West of Albany his majorities will be heavy—too heavy to be overcome by any honest vote in New York city and the river counties, where the Democratic strength lies. This the Democrats well know, hence they are not willing to trust the result to an honest trial. Although the Registry Law affords very great security against fraud, yet in the city of New York no law will secure an honest result. Nevertheless, but for that law, the Democratic majority would be limited only by the necessities of the party. As it is, the majority every year is thousands greater than it would be but for frauds. This year, in view of the vast preponderance of popular sentiment in the State at large in favor of Governor FENTON the supporters of HOFFMAN have gone deliberately to work to obtain a majority in the city large enough to elect him. The kind of population that gives to the Democratic party there twenty thousand, may, even with the Registry Law, be made to swell it to thirty, forty, and possibly to fifty thousand. That the game has been undertaken is evident from the registrations. In 1861, the total vote figured up to 110,799; of which the Democrats had 73,709, and the Republicans 36,681—giving MCCLELLAN a clear majority of 37,028. LINCOLN'S majority in the State being 6,749. This fall the number registered is 125,000, or nearly 15,000 more than deposited their ballots in 1864.

That there has been an actual increase in the number of voters, is not questioned; but never before has the number cast at a State exceeded the preceding Presidential election. That the Democrats intend to elect HOFFMAN by these foul means is too clear to be denied. They may succeed. Our friends, however, are confident that they can stand forty, or even fifty thousand against them in the city, and still elect FENTON. Stupendous as their efforts have been, and enormous as the frauds will be, the supporters of HOFFMAN are not half as confident as are the supporters of FENTON.

CAN'T DO WITHOUT THEM.

The Richmond *Times* assures us that the country is in a very bad way, and in fact, is fast going to wreck and ruin. Within the field of our vision, things look rather prosperous. Business is doing pretty well, industrious people are getting along comfortably, Providence has given us a propitious season, and plenty has crowned the labors of the year. Even political affairs appear to us to be in an improving way, and to promise even better things in the future. We have order, peace, free elections, and the voice of the people loudly and decidedly on the side of the right, without any indication of a wish to have the machinery of free, just, Republican Government stopped, or of a purpose to let bad men stop it. Our politics have undergone no such change as to threaten serious damage to the nation.

And when we look at the reasons of the gloomy forebodings of the *Times*, and give them all the weight they are entitled to, we utterly fail to get up in our mind any sense of the wants and dangers of the nation, like that professed by our Richmond cotemporary. Although he declares that Northern conservatives estimate the condition as he does, yet for our part, we must say, that we cannot see it. Speaking of them, the *Times* says:

> "They have seen and felt that the machinery of our most political and social fabric, so nicely run without the add of those able engineers, furnished by the South, who formerly drove the ship of State, unhinged, through many a heavy sea, safely into harbor. It has been painfully and repeatedly suggested to the sensible and virtuous men of the North, and that race of Southern men which founded our institutions—which, for more than half a century, directed our foreign and domestic policy; which secured us our most glorious victories in war and our greatest triumphs in peace; which, pure and selfish, aimed at the general good, when its own advancement might have been promoted—we say, it has been long manifest to the patriotic and thinking men of the North that this race of Southern statesmen could not be dispensed with in the administration of the government. Events which have transpired since the South ceased to participate in the councils of the nation—events now transpiring demonstrate with sufficient clearness that *the government cannot be carried on without our aid. Nay,* more than this, it is palpable that all vestiges of our free institutions are passing away in the hands of those who neither know how to prize or preserve them."

The tremendous danger, then, to which the country is exposed, of a total derangement and stoppage of the entire political machinery, arises from the want of Southern wisdom and statesmanship! It is not so much the want of the ten States in the Union, as the want of those true patriots and transcendant geniuses, BRECKINRIDGE, TOOMBS, FLOYD, DAVIS and the rest, in the high places of the Government! The modesty of the declaration is equal to its truth. The "events which have transpired since the South ceased to participate in the councils of the nation," and which demonstrate that "the Government cannot be carried on without our aid," we submit to conjecture, as the complacent editor of the *Times* has not condescended to specify them. We presume they are such events as the suppression of the hugest rebellion known to history, and the preservation of the best Government under heaven, such as maintaining national prosperity and credit, in the midst of a long and expensive war, such as keeping the machinery of Government, in all its functions, vigorously and freely, and beneficially in operation, while "those able engineers" of the South were plotting, tolling and fighting for its destruction.

One would think that our Southern friends, of the class represented by the *Times*, were, by their extraordinary kind of statesmanship for the past few years, placed in a situation sufficiently embarrassing, without making themselves now the objects of ridicule by such absurd utterances as those given above. But the old and absurd sectional pride appears to be too deeply ingrained to be got out of them even by the fierce and destructive fires that that pride enkindled. Yet they consider themselves, in their individual wisdom, patriotism and political ability, so essential that the Government cannot be administered without them, even while in the same breath they thus depict the utter impotency of their condition:

> "Destitute of political power or influence, ruined pecuniarily and prostrated physically, we are unable to help ourselves, and can only look with despairing eyes upon the torrent of revolution as it hurries the ark of our forefathers to destruction."

We do not, of course, rejoice that such is the unhappy and helpless condition of our Southern fellow-citizens, but while it is such, we cannot but see the ridiculousness of their pretensions, and we cannot forbear kindly to say to them, this is the work of those able engineers whom you think essential to the safe carrying on of the affairs of the nation. We deeply and sincerely pity the sorrowful condition of the Southern people, even while we attribute it, as we justly do, to their own insane and wicked rebellion, but we apprehend that the boastful and vituperative style of their language is not their best method of mitigation or relief. And they may rest assured, that they undertake a task as difficult and thrice as silly as their secession, when they strive to convince the people of the country that its affairs cannot be administered without the aid of such men as MASON, FLOYD, BRECKINRIDGE and DAVIS.

GENERAL DIX IN FRANCE.

The change in the mission from this country to France is eliciting considerable comment from the English and French press, and causing some talk in diplomatic circles in both countries. The severity of General DIX being on the heels of the New Mexican policy on the part of the administration, the change is construed to mean greater urgency in our demands on the French Emperor to withdraw from the MAXIMILIAN complication—and that speedily—in a word, more backbone on our part. On this account, it is given out that General DIX will be coolly received at first, and that his mission will not be a bed of roses.

JOHN MORRISSEY'S election to Congress is not quite such a foregone conclusion as it was supposed to be. A strong and influential opposition has been organized against him by that portion of the New York Democracy which still retains some sense of decency. Brigadier General NELSON TYLER—a very good soldier during the first two years of the war—has been nominated on an independent ticket. He will probably receive a great many Republican votes, as well as the suffrages of those of his own party, who feel scandalized at the outrageous attempt of Tammany to dragoon them into the support of a pugilist and gambler.

A FRANKENSTEIN TO ORDER.

That charming specimen of reconstructed journalism, the Richmond *Times*, chuckles in diabolical glee over the trouble and excitement caused in England by the negro massacres in Jamaica, and the agitation for ex-Governor EYRE'S trial, which is now going on there. It thinks the Abolition question has "returned to plague its inventors," and cannot restrain its joy over the imaginary appearance of a Nemesis of its own creation. It quotes that delightful example of all that is smart and pungent and eccentrically wicked in hebdomadal literature—the *Saturday Review*—and revels in the exquisite fancy, which the *Review* suggests, of the unfortunate African being the Frankenstein of Exeter Hall.

This Richmond sheet wants to know whether the English people do not deserve to be pursued by the monster they constructed at the cost of so much trouble and money; whether they ought not "to reap, in tears of bitter regret and vain sorrow, that vast harvest of tares their false philanthropists scattered through the Islands of the West Indies." It speaks of the palmy period when "Jamaica was fair, prosperous and happy," and how it became "the first scourged and blighted burnt offering to the folly and madness of WILBERFORCE and CLARKSON, those enemies alike of two races of men."

It seems almost incredible that any sane man could sit down and write drivel such as this. Of course, the application to England is merely what lawyers would call a feigned issue. What the *Times* idiotically drives at, in reality, is an endeavor to say something that shall ease it of its latent venom, and at the same time outrage and irritate some tender point of Northern sentiment. There is no doubt that it and many other Southern papers of like kidney desire to keep open the sores that have been made by the war. A healthy healing of the raw places, it is torture to either to touch, would deprive these political vampyres of their occupation, and consign them to an ignominious obscurity. We wish we could believe the Southern stomach was disposed to reject the virulent poison these vipers are all the while distilling; yet it is stated that the *Times* has a larger circulation than all the other Richmond papers put together.

MR. JOHNSON'S AGENTS IN THE SOUTH.

The truth of the report that Mr. JOHNSON has sent confidential agents into the South to report to him, privately, the disposition of the people towards the Amendment, has been verified. Men selected from different parts of the South are passing quietly through the South on this errand, but in some instances, at least, they perform it very poorly. Instead of mingling with the people, they go to the politicians, more intent on opposing the Amendment than in ascertaining what is public sentiment. This procedure is sometimes varied by arranging for the dispensation of Federal patronage, whereby Mr. JOHNSON may be magnified. One can readily guess what, in most cases, the report of these agents will be.

Another Life of General Grant.

Colonel Adam Badeau, who has served for some time past on the staff of General Grant, has lately written "A History of General Ulysses S. Grant and his Relations to the War." In more than one way Colonel Badeau is admirably fitted for the execution of such a work. He is a man of polish and education, has seen much of the world and mixed in all classes of society. When on the Generals staff, he was more of a confidential friend than a mere aide-de-camp, and probably had a better opportunity of knowing the character of Grant than any one, with the exception, perhaps, of General RAWLINS. Moreover he has remarkable literary talent, as was evidenced by his charming contributions to the New York newspapers and magazines some years ago.

International Telegraph Company.

It is stated that this corporation, which received its charter at the last session of Congress, has already nearly completed the manufacture of its cable, and will in a few days send out a few days send out a party to Key West to lay down the line from that point to the Florida Peninsula. The company announces its intention to have New York and Havana in telegraphic communication by the middle of next March, and there is a fair prospect of an early extension of the line to Panama, and thence through the entire chain of West India Islands to Rio Janeiro, and *Brazil*, thus making all those countries tributary to our commerce.

OFFICERS in the Prussian army do not admit that the wonderful success they met with in the campaign against Austria are so much due to the fine guns as report would have us believe. They do not regard it as a perfect portable arm by any means and are only too anxious to have it improved. But it is to their men, and the manner in which they are taught to handle the weapon that, speedy victory, as they claim, was due. Said a colonel of infantry to a correspondent of *La France*, an influential Parisian journal: You have no adequate notion of the outlay we are taken in our regiments to teach our men to handle what your soldiers in France call the "six-foot clarionet." Shooting at targets, which, until very recently, your generals and your regimental officers regarded as a mere accessory and of little moment, has been for my part, and that of the officers of my regiment, the continual practice and of the most serious study. In Prussia we have employed all means not only for carrying to perfection the instruments, the engines of war, but to make the men capable of skillfully using what we put into their hands.

IN a fight that came off near San Francisco last winter, between a buffalo and a grizzly, the latter was unable to contend against the vigorous onslaught and formidable horns of his adversary. In a conflict between a "bull" and a "bear," which happened on Wall street, New York, the other day, the result was exactly reversed. The bovine and ursine representatives of the antagonistic principles of financial operation, commenced with heated words, finally came to blows, and in the scuffle, the "bear" was knocked into the gutter by a neat rightander on the point of the jaw. During the *rencontre* he also lost a valuable diamond pin, which was found by a youthful telegraphic messenger. Spite of his discomfiture and the wounded state of his feelings, he had generosity enough left to give the boy five hundred dollars as a reward for its return.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is busy hunting up precedents that bear upon Andrew Johnson's threatened intervention in the Baltimore imbroglio. Its last relates that in the time of the Buckshot war, when Governor Ritner applied to the President of the United States for military aid, to suppress what our Executive deemed a domestic insurrection, Martin Van Buren refused the application—although national troops were stationed at Carlisle, and could have been sent to Harrisburg with little inconvenience or expense—on the express ground that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, being in session, troops could be furnished only on its application. There can be no doubt that Mr. Van Buren took the only correct view of the case in the Constitution, which so unmistakably defines what shall be the President's mode of action in all such contingencies.

A NUMBER of adventurous people went to the neighborhood of the Portland lighthouse, after the late gale on the Eastern coast, for the purpose of seeing the immense waves that always roll in shore when the storm has subsided. As they were standing upon the rocks, seventy-five or a hundred feet above the water, and to all appearance beyond its reach, suddenly a torrent of water came leaping up the cliffs far above the heads of those upon the rocks, and struck a young lady and little girl with so much violence as to throw them to the feet down among the jagged rocks. The lady received a severe wound on the temple besides other bruises. The girl was much less injured, but a good deal more frightened.

GOVERNOR CURTIS is receiving commendation from various quarters for breaking through the absurd custom of always appointing Friday as the day of execution for criminals convicted of capital offences. The Cleveland *Leader* says the practice has founded on superstition and that it gave a bad repute to the sixth day of the week which people had come to call "Hangman's Day." The topic was suggested to the *Leader's* consideration from the fact that of two executions, for which Governor CURTIS has recently issued warrants, one was performed on a Monday and another is to take place in Lycoming county next Tuesday.

ABOUT eight or nine months ago a girl named ANNIE MCCLOUD eloped from Windsor, Canada West, with a certain John Deerlove. He was a dear love to her, for a few days since, when the usual consequences came to pass, he endeavored to desert her. Some friends that the girl had made in Detroit, however, had the heartless scoundrel arrested and kept in limbo until he agreed to an immediate marriage. The ceremony was performed last Tuesday, in the bride's chamber, where she was bolstered up in bed while the needful responses were given.

NOTWITHSTANDING the coolness of the weather, the cholera is said to have made its re-appearance in Cincinnati. For the purpose, as it explains, of counteracting the exaggerated reports of its ravages which are current, the *Gazette* has resumed publication of the daily report of the City Health Officer. Only four cases occurred on Friday, and it was more than probable that what there was of cholera about them savored more of imagination than reality. Block days and frosty nights, such as we are now having, are not favorable to the development of the malady.

PERSONAL.

—A. T. Stewart has established a branch house at Cleveland.

—In consequence of the restoration of Gen Sweeny to the military service, the arrangement between him and Santa Anna was broken off. The latter proposed to plant a colony of Irish men on his own property, which was confiscated by Maximilian, after that sick man should be expelled from Mexico and restored to the house of Hapsburg. He wanted none but Irishmen, as in religion and habits they more closely approximated to the Mexican people, and to be considered that the Irish element would more readily assimilate with the Spanish. The first division was to have consisted of five thousand men, and be under the immediate command of Gen. Sweeny, who was to hold the rank of General of Division.

—The New York *Herald* says it is suspected that John Morrissey, perceiving the hopelessness of the Democracy, will, if elected, support the amendment.

—Although a good deal of opposition to Gen. Butler has been developed, his election is deemed certain by a large majority.

—A lamp trimmer in the United States navy, named Edward Louis, who was employed on the steamship Madawaska, at New York, lately ascertained by a foreign advertisement that he had become heir to $30 000 in gold, the title of Count and an extensive estate. Louis, who is a young Hungarian, upon learning of his good fortune, deserted from the navy, but is now in Washington making an effort to secure a forpaid discharge from the service, having the assistance of the Austrian Embassador.

—General Lee accepts the notes of all students who are unable to pay the fees at Washington College, believing that young men who receive their education under such circumstances will pay when able. Perhaps this is one reason why the number of applicants has reached eight hundred.

—The mental condition of Carlotta is really very sad—perhaps hopeless. A Vienna letter says: "The special monomania from which she is supposed suffering is an incessant and unvarnishable supplication that those around her are seeking to make way with her. She refuses to eat any food prepared for her, and dominates herself, so it is said, upon raw eggs. This latter fact would, if true, within even a few days put a conclusion to the New York and Havana telegraphic communication by the middle of next March, and there is a fair prospect of an early extension of the line to Panama, and thence through the entire chain of West India Islands to Rio Janeiro, and *Brazil*, thus making all those countries tributary to our commerce.

Telegraph Company.

—A lamp trimmer in the United States navy, named Edward Louis, who was employed on the steamship Madawaska, at New York, lately ascertained by a foreign advertisement that he had become heir to $30 000 in gold, the title of Count and an extensive estate. Louis, who is a young Hungarian, upon learning of his good fortune, deserted from the navy, but is now in Washington making an effort to secure a forpaid discharge from the service, having the assistance of the Austrian Embassador.

—General Lee accepts the notes of all students who are unable to pay the fees at Washington College, believing that young men who receive their education under such circumstances will pay when able. Perhaps this is one reason why the number of applicants has reached eight hundred.

—The mental condition of Carlotta is really very sad—perhaps hopeless. A Vienna letter says: "The special monomania from which she is supposed suffering is an incessant and unvarnishable supplication that those around her are seeking to make way with her. She refuses to eat any food prepared for her, and dominates herself, so it is said, upon raw eggs. This latter fact would, if true, within even a few days put a conclusion to the New York and Havana telegraphic communication by the middle of next March, and there is a fair prospect of an early extension of the line to Panama, and thence through the entire chain of West India Islands to Rio Janeiro, and *Brazil*, thus making all those countries tributary to our commerce.

The Fate of the Pope.

What will become of the Pope? is a question which disturbs many minds, and about which a Parisletter, by the latest steamer, remarks as follows: It is now generally conceded that he will stay where he is, under the protection of Victor Emanuel. The best friends of Italy regret this, because, if the Pope were out of Rome, the organization of the Kingdom of Italy could be effected more rapidly, and on a more healthy basis than if he were present. In the latter case the King will be obliged to make some kind of treaty with his Holiness which will contain disagreeable provisions for both, and which may prove to be permanently inconvenient to Italy. Whereas if the present Pope were to abandon his place, and die abroad, a new Pope could enter Rome without any disagreeable restrictions to anybody—provided he accepted, as he no doubt would, the *fait accompli*.

QUEEN VICTORIA REPLIES TO A SUITOR.—Soon after the death of Prince Albert, the sooty Emperor Theodorus, of Abyssinia, hearing of that melancholy event, and moved probably by sympathy for the unfortunate widow, sent to Queen Victoria a formal proposal of marriage. The offer was treated with silent contempt. His sable Majesty, after waiting some time came to the conclusion that he was intentionally slighted, and, out of revenge, seized the principal Englishmen then within his dominions. By the latest accounts there is reason to fear that all the prisoners, as well as the one recently sent out to their succor, have been put to death. Queen Victoria has not, it is said, been induced to dispatch to her savage suitor an autograph letter, in the hope of securing the release of the subjects, if they are not already released by death.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER.—From statistics recently printed in England, it appears that the world's annual total production of fine copper is set down at 90,000 tons. Of this, Chile produces about 52,000 tons. This year the troubles between Spain and Chile will cause a deficit of about 11,000 tons; and if this amount is not made up by larger supplies from other parts of the globe, the price of copper must materially advance. A glance at the other copper producing countries does not, however, encourage the consumer. The production of copper in the United States, Australia and other European countries remain about stationary. In Australia the late average of production is with difficulty maintained. The last section of the Lake superior district is not likely to be more this year than last. No increase can be counted upon from California.

TRANSMISSION OF MONEY BY MAIL.—The business of forwarding money through the mails which has been carried on by the Post-office Department since November 1st, 1864, has at last become a paying business, the returns for the quarter ending September 30th, showing that since its inauguration the business has paid ninety dollars over the expenses. The business promises to produce in future considerable revenue, besides being a great convenience to the public. Dr. MacDonald, Superintendent of the Money Order Office, who has recently returned from Europe, says that the English money order system has never yet been made self-supporting.

THE NEW PROTECTOR OF THE POPE.—The Paris *Journal des Debates*, referring to the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome and the intended introduction of a Spanish force, says: "The idea that Italy will permit any other Power than France to garrison Rome is simply absurd. Not less absurd is it that the Government to which such a gift is offered should be Spain. Has not that unfortunate Government enough of its own affairs, home and foreign, without meddling with those of other people? With the influences ruling in that unhappy country, who can answer for anything. Fortunately the invincible armada is occupied in bombarding South America."

THE London *Times*, of the 5th of October, speaking of the political and governmental changes going on in Germany, says:

> "The work of Bismarck, as we now see it, might have been neater; but the end is not yet, and already we read that the Northern Parliament will shortly be called upon to ratify the treaties negotiated in the course of the present year with Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden and Hesse Darmstadt. Should such a ratification be carried out, the Assembly for the same Assembly to determine the relations between the central power and the defeated States. Their fate will be that of principalities reduced to the condition of vassals, or, at most, of allies, according to the restituting or the same condition, of the fallen dynasties to their thrones."

AN ENGLISH OPINION.—The Toronto *Globe*, in an article prompted by the nomination of Morrissey for Congress, says: When a noted pugilist and gambling-saloon keeper can become one of the representatives in the only assembly to be devoid of influence, and to be honored at Albany and Washington. The radical politicians of New England, Pennsylvania and the West, may not be the most enlightened men in the world—their moral tone is by no means the highest, but the Conservatives, now for the first time, may expect successfully to dispute their supremacy by sending a vulgar bully to contend with them.

THERE is an admirer of Andrew Johnson resident in Petersburgh, New York, who had Petroleum V. Nasby's letter, describing the Presidential stumping tour, read to him. Being too thick-headed to see the point of it, but just darned sure that he could get the best of Nasby's humor for the hardest kind of Democracy would be more likely to do harm than good to the cause, he examined, "What in the name of hank, did Andy want to take such a double barrelled fool with him for?"

THE Newburyport *Herald* tells a story of a newly married couple who attended a launch in that city. A staging gave way and let the applicant into the water. Before he was rescued his wig came off and floated away. When he was pulled out, bald and drenched, his wife refused to own him. He then appealed to the crowd that they would save her husband, pointing frantically to a bunch of hair drifting down the tide.

THE notorious medium, Cora Hatch, who is said to have been lately married to or associated to a newaffinity, is running for the Illinois State Legislature in one of the Assembly Districts of Chicago. Cora would undoubtedly be elected the shiest orators and deceivers in the House, but we doubt if she could raise the same quantity of spirits that some of the other members will pull down.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The Akron Stove Company has recently procured a new charter with a capital stock of $150,000, and in addition to its works in Akron, which will be continued as heretofore, the Company is now erecting the necessary buildings for an extensive establishment in Cleveland.

Fifty marriage licenses were issued in Summit county during the month of October.

The Akron Manufacturing Company, composed of Messrs. Wetmore, Baldwin, Eberhard and others, formed a company under that title, and are about to erect suitable works for the manufacture of harness and other articles. Shop fifty by eighty feet to be erected at once.

The Akron *Journal* says: The Akron Iron Company has erected nearly the whole frame work of its immense buildings, and we are informed that the remainder will be erected next week. All that part covering the ten puddling furnaces is roofed with sheet iron, and the entire building, with the addition upon addition, will soon be completed. The work of the establishment goes bravely on.

Messrs. Bridges, Oviatt, Long and Stearns, of Copley, have formed a company with a capital of five thousand dollars, all paid in, for the purpose of establishing and carrying on a store at that place, near the center of Copley, in summit county.

In the Washington County Court of Common Pleas, last week, Richard Brightwell, a colored man, received a verdict from a jury composed of both parties for three hundred dollars damages against the Trustees of Green township, for refusing his vote at the general election in 1865.

In the Washington county court, last week, the case of John Crabtree vs. Administrators of Simon Jennings, to recover $50.00, said to have been loaned to the deceased without taking any security or written evidence of the indebtedness, was dismissed by the plaintiff. This case, from the amount and rather extraordinary nature of the claim, attracted considerable attention, and defendants had prepared themselves to offer testimony which they considered sufficient to establish the fraudulent nature of the claim. The plaintiff and his counsel became informed of the nature of this testimony, and on the eve of the trial dismissed the case, and it is obvious will probably be the last that will be heard of the claim in a Court of Justice.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Thomas Bower, Esq., of Snyder county, late Conservative candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Assistant United States assessor in Snyder county, vice Hall, who has died.

Philosophy and "philsts"—Horace Greeley and John Morrissey, competitors for Congress in the Fourth District of New York.

The Boston *Transcript* says "Wendell Phillips' course towards President Lincoln, and his party, is the most singular one in the annals of political American United States assessor in Snyder county, vice Hall, who has died.

Philosophy and "philsts"—Horace Greeley and John Morrissey, competitors for Congress in the Fourth District of New York.

The Boston *Transcript* says "Wendell Phillips' course towards President Lincoln, and his party, is the most singular one in the annals of political history. During the whole of the Rebellion, when the Union party was struggling for its life, Mr. Phillips was its most unsparing assailant. He denounced Mr. Lincoln in the most violent terms, and was the only man of note who refused to support him for re-election. Now that the Union party has conquered the Rebellion, and is in power, Mr. Phillips is the only man who is willing to oppose it. He has gone over to the Democratic party, and is now its most violent assailant. He denounces Mr. Johnson as a traitor, and says that he is doing the very thing which Mr. Lincoln was assassinated for doing.

The Daily Commercial

THE RETURN OF THE DEAD.

I saw him once before,
As he passed by the door,
And again
The pavement stones resound
As he passes to and fro,
Sadly walking up and down
In the realm of his renown,
And gazing at the vacant chair and throne.

This way and that he paces,
And his shadow interlaces
The casements of the windows with his frown—
A shadow deep and black,
On the walls behind his back.
Not the sunshine of the summer time
Can make that shadow less or light its gloom;
For it stands there
Forever in the air,
And shall abide and last until the doom.

How dreadful is the sound
Of a heavy hunting hound
Coming behind
Through the leaves!
Dreadful to the leaping hare
Through the forest or the field!
Dreadful to the coward who flees
From before his threatening knees
And his nostrils full of wind!

Such is Death! He stands
Over all the cities and lands
As the lord
Of a universal chase;
His the nations of mankind,
And his hunting horn is heard
Calling, calling everywhere,
To and fro and up and down,
Through the earth, and through the air,
Summoning the attendant spirits round
Whose office is to bind
The souls of men in nets and snares
Woven for their feet by Care,
Whom he gives his hounds to hunt
Through briers of this life accursed,
Huntsmen dreadful in his sight,
Gaunt and sombre as the night,—
Fever, Fear, Madness, Rage, and Thirst.

His lieutenant, Sickness, stands
Threatening with uplifted hands,
Pointing with his finger drear
Where his other hunters are,
Where his other dogs of prey
Burning with the fever's breath,
Howling for their food of death,
Howling for their drink of blood,
Howl and leap and run and slay,
Till the benumbed and happy land
Seems one silent Golgotha,
Seems one vast field of the dead,
Where the fowls of prey and the beasts of blood
Have their will, and their wild will only.

Then the hunting horn is blown
By the breath of Time alone,
And the sky
Is filled with armies flying,
Pursued by the implacable
And tireless hounds of Death,
Over the heads of living men,
Like a cloud before the wind,
Like a shadow in the mist,
Gathering, swelling, vanishing, and blown
Out of sight by the breath
Of Time upon his horn.

Then the chase is given o'er,
And the phantom horn is heard
No more forever more;
Time himself is dead,
And Death, the hunter, lies
Beside the spectral river he has crossed
And recrossed so many times,
Pursuing the goodly creatures of the chase
Which we call Mankind.
Dead he lies upon the shore
Of the river that flows
Forever and forever,
Without sail or oar,
Silent, safe, and undisturbed
By any thought of terror or surprise,
Unafraid of his own pursuing hounds.

Dead he lies upon the shore
Of the river that flows
Forever and forever,
Without sail or oar,
Dead with all the dead
That lie strewn
Under the trees
Of the river's shore,
Dead with all the dead
Of the days that were,
Dead with all the dead
Of the days that shall be,
Dead with all the dead
Of the days that are.

VAL D'AOSTA.

Its Scenery and People.

An entertaining correspondent of the Boston *Post*, writing from Switzerland, draws the following picture of an interesting district of that country:

Val d'Aosta is noted not merely for the beauty of its scenery, but for its historical associations. It is now generally agreed that Hannibal effected his famous passage of the Alps by this route, and in more modern times it witnessed the march of the armies of Charlemagne and afterwards those of Napoleon on their way to the victory of Marengo. The Carthaginian leader crossed by the little St. Bernard, as it is called, which debouches into this valley, while the two latter made use of the great St. Bernard, where the renowned monastery now is situated. The features of the former pass have been somewhat changed since Hannibal's time, and with peculiar appropriateness the Italian Government are now making a fine military road over it which is nearly completed. Yet its general aspect, of course, must be the same, in spite of modern improvements, and the tourist of to-day who comfortably leans back on the seat of a stuffed carriage with a cigar in his mouth and with languid curiosity contemplates the gorges where Hannibal's elephants floundered through the snow, or rolled their unwieldy forms in the abyss below, may be reasonably sure that he is not throwing away his emotions on the wrong site. There are the precipices over which his soldiers fell, and the cliffs from which the barbarians launched showers of stones upon them and crushed whole battalions. There is the rock of gypsum that thwarted his advance, and if any one asks where he found the vinegar with which he is said to have softened it, let him taste the wine of the country which the people drink hereabouts and, unless he be a very unreasonable man, his curiosity will quickly be satisfied. With this solitary exception the resources which Hannibal had at his command to vanquish the obstacles of the way were very scanty, Compared with those of Napoleon they were almost nothing, and every traveler at this day who visits the little St. Bernard finds new reason to admire the energy, the perseverance, the struggle ability and fertility in devising expedients which were displayed by the greatest enemy of Rome.

The scenery of the Val d'Aosta and the attractions of history and tradition are brought into forcible contrast with its inhabitants. Satisfied with her endowment of beauty and sublimity in every form in which they can be suggested by natural objects nature has here stayed her hand. She has granted to the maidens of the valley only deformity, disease and want. I know not if they be not the descendants of the ancient Salassi who once turned their plough-shares into swords and their pruning hooks into spears, and true to the last of their blood and their breath for years defied the Emperor Augustus and his legions. If so, it is a dreadful descent from that race to this. More abject misery than is to be found in this paradise of beauty can no where else be seen. The men are stunted and misshapen in body and dwarfed in intellect. They are but little above their own cattle in the latter respect and not equal to them in the former. They speak a vile gibberish that no one can understand but themselves, and bear with them no odor that tells of dirt, squalor and degradation. Their faces are those of the human either in form or expression, and that fearful disease, the goitre, disfigures them in new and aggravated shapes of deformity. Their clothing is ragged and unclean to the last degree, and often is variegated with large patches of a dozen different colors. By a strange and ludicrous incongruity they show the greatest fondness for gaudy hues and their holiday garments give the finishing touch to their grotesque appearance. The fashion with them, for even these abject wretches have their *mode*, consists in very long-tailed coats of a brilliant scarlet with brass buttons. These are made of hempen cloth, very coarse, and have deep pockets on each hip with broad lappels. They are further offset by trousers of the same material but of a deep blue. Broad brimmed black hats are all the rage, which are, as it were, propped up on two extremely stiff and enormously tall shirt collars. These latter are also made of hemp, which is very durable for such purpose, and are invigorated with Swiss starch which would easily make an empty sock stand upright, so sticky and tenacious are its properties. Their vests are green with brass buttons and their boots have thick wooden soles. To this outfit let me add an umbrella nearly as large as the dome of the State house and for the most part of a lively scarlet and you have the "store close" of a farmer in the Val d'Aosta. Almost any voyager at the sight of one of these black dwarfs thus arrayed, and in shape and figure like a Bushman or a New Zealander would acknowledge that he was "got up to kill," and it would be difficult to decide whether to yield to feelings of the most intense disgust or the deepest ridicule.

The women in this vicinity shock the stranger yet more than the men, for their degradation is contrasted yet more strongly, and as a lady in the mind of an American, with their condition at home. There they are guarded with devoted care, lest even the breath of heaven might visit them too roughly. Here they seem the sport of every blast and wild tornado that could lend its aid to obliterate even the last vestige of the human form divine. Feeble in intellect, bent and distorted in body, they drag their weary way along as if praying for death. Their features are deeply marked with the harrow of care that has gone over them from their earliest days and brought them even in middle age to this premature decrepitude. Their hair hangs down their backs in torn and grey shreds. Their faces are brown, and soiled with the dirt and sweat from their foreheads and the rheum from their eyes. Their long feet are thrust into wooden shoes, while hats, black with age and of the coarsest straw, afford them an uncertain shelter from the sun and rain. Covered partly with rags and tatters, the dishevelled remnants, perchance, of what was once a gay and pretty petticoat or rose-colored bodice; wedded to misery; pride, beauty, decency, in fact every womanly quality lost forever, their only hope lies in the grave. On its verge the church will give them her blessing and in that last killing hour, (the last of thousands that through life have wounded them), and oh how welcome! even to these miserable dregs of womankind, hope presents her smiling face and gives even to them a bright foretaste of the joys they have been taught to look for in the world to come. What prouder triumph of the Christian religion can be offered? Even do misery like this she offers consolation, in death, and the sole employment which these care-worn paupers have in life she bestows upon them at her altars. Here week after week they nest in squalid rags and snatch a lonely comfort from the prayers they mumble over. Though they know not their meaning, nor the language in which they are spoken, yet somehow the inner craving of their hearts is satisfied, and they depart relieved of some small portion of their cares for the moment, and with some faint tinge of peace for the present and repose in the future brightening their faces. Even they recognize anew the truth of the poet's line, "Earth has no sorrow which Heaven cannot heal."

FRESH EGGS IN WINTER.—A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* writes that from a dozen hens he has had two dozen eggs on an average daily and the coldest weeks of winter while eggs in the market were selling at five cents apiece. His hens were young, hatched last April, a cross between the Chittagong and Dorking with a slight mixture of the Bolton Grey. He has fed them three pints of shelled corn and a dish of sour milk, daily, and occasionally crumbs from the table, and a piece of refuse meat, with all the eggs shells from the kitchen. They have been kept in a snug hen-house, well lighted by a large window on the south, and furnished with a box of air-slacked lime, another of gravel, and another of wood-ashes for them to wallow in. The time spent in takeing care of them has been fifteen minutes per day. Their food has cost 87 cents a week, while their eggs have been worth $1 25, and sometimes more, besides two barrels of guano from their floor. This proves that hens are worth caring for even in the season when they certainly will not lay without proper care. The winter is greatly in favor of heneries.

SONG BIRDS OF JAMAICA.

In such a region of vegetable luxuriance, we might expect animal life to display its wonders and varieties of being, and here the numerous tribes of gay plumaged and vocal birds, the brilliant and sometimes huge reptiles, and the innumerable moths and flies, and leaping and bounding things, add the charm of animated and sensuous existence to wilds which, however beautiful, were otherwise tame and unattractive. In the lonely dells of the forest, where the crystal brook brawls among the pebbles, the kildee plover wheels in swift flight around the traveler's head; in the rushy shallows the snowy guailn is seen watching for its aquatic prey, and from the underwood hard by, the soft cooing of the peadoves comes mournfully, yet soothingly, to the ear, while now and then the plump bird alights on the sward to pick the fallen fruit or the pimento trees, or to look upon the observer with its full, liquid, gentle eyes. In the same spots may be heard the note of the pretty Jamaica sparrow, repeating—"Tichicrof ohicht-tichicro," from his grassy cover; and where the orange groves and pimento trees fringe the way to the negro village, the wild canary hops and twitters—an imported stranger, who has lost in song what he has gained in color.

Numerous pigeons and partridges are common in these woods, and the green tody or robin redbreast of the colonists is particularly abundant, and though with brighter coloring than our own robin, with much the same fearless habit—sitting on the roadside bush, and almost brushing the face of the traveler as he passes.

Among the mountains of the Bluefields ridge there are few birds, but such as are found, are of a peculiar interest. The jabbering crow gives utterance to strange articulations, as, from the topmost branch of the highest tree, he calls to his fellows, or sails on laboring wing from one tree to another. This is the region, too, of the solitare, a harsh notes of which, will just before daybreak ravishes the ear of the wanderers with his flute-like tones, which fall like the measured notes of a psalm. One, and another, and another take up the strain, till the mellow tones come from all parts of the surrounding woods, startling the ear when not accustomed to it and charming it when it is. The lovely blushing bird, too, is a frequenter of these regions, and flies and hovers about the flowering trees all day long, sipping with its long bill the honey of the flowers, and peeping fearlessly under the broad hat of the wanderer, almost startling him with their matchless beauty of metalic plumage, changing with innumerable shades of luster, with the fitful motions of the bee-like bird. At night, every part of the island is vocal with the varied song of the mockingbird, the nightingale of the tropics. Under the blue sky and the silver moonlight—which in Jamaica surpasses in their beauty the brightest imagining of northern poets—the soft cadences of the breeze sweeping over the grassy sward, or rustling through the embowered woods, is delightfully varied with the notes of this prince of songsters, who, taking his seat on the highest twig of an orange tree, pours forth rich and solemn gushes of melody, as earnestly as if his soul were in the song. A rival from a neighboring tree commences a similar strain, and now the two birds exert all their powers in lively strife, and the bird delights rings with bursts, and swells, and tender cadences, as if the stars themselves were singing.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is certainly the Wonder of the Age. Thousands can testify as to its magical effect, and the first doctors of this city are recommending it to their patients as the only sure cure for Rheumatism ever known to man. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 81 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Fourth and Last Week of the great Artiste,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Who will appear in his Great Original Burlesque of COLUMBUS.
COLUMBUS. COLUMBUS.
To conclude with a FAVORITE DRAMA.

GERMAN THEATER,
IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On MONDAY EVENING, November 5th,
For the first time will be presented the grand Comic Legend, entitled
DIE MASCHINENBAUER.
Tickets to be had at the THEATER OFFICE, or at CHAS. MEERITZ', 32 Grant street.

TRIPPLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. ATMS.....Manager.
NEW MANAGEMENT AND A NEW COMPANY.
First appearance in Pittsburgh of the celebrated HOWARD, the Champion Lady Jig Dancer, Miss SUSAN WARE and TOMMY JEFFERSON, the renowned Ethiopian comedians, all of whom, in conjunction with the Pittsburgh favorites, appear in a splendid bill.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 5, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Managers and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny or Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I can have none the principal orders in the city, and have a monopoly in a large number.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of T. M. HARTON & CO., No. 90 Water street, was dissolved on the 20th day of October, 1866, by the death of T. M. Harton. All persons having claims against the said firm will please present them for settlement to
GEO. N. ARMSTRONG, or
JOHN B. DALLAS,
Surviving partners, at the Old Stand, No. 90 Water street.
oc30-6t

THE FIRM OF R. & J. DAVIS IS THIS DAY (October 13th, 1866) dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm, settling up the old business, at the Office, No. 91 LIBERTY STREET.
ROBERT DAVIS,
JOHN DAVIS.

Having disposed of our Cracker Business to S. S. MARVIN, we would ask from our friends a continuance of the patronage so long bestowed upon us.
R. & J. DAVIS.

I WILL CONTINUE
TO MANUFACTURE AT
No. 91 LIBERTY ST.,
Where I shall be pleased to see the friends of the late Firm, at the
OLD STAND
OF
R. & J. DAVIS,
THOSE CELEBRATED
WATER, BUTTER, AND SUGAR CRACKERS,
So long manufactured by them. All kinds of
CRACKERS,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At No. 91 LIBERTY STREET. All orders will receive prompt attention
100 BBLS. CRACKERS manufactured daily, and for sale by
S. S. MARVIN
NO. 91 LIBERTY STREET,
NO. 64 FOURTH STREET.
MARVIN'S LIST OF CRACKERS:

BOSTON CRACKERS,	CREAM CRACKERS,
WINE BISCUITS,	GRAHAM WAFERS,
SODA CRACKERS,	MILK BISCUITS,
OYSTER CRACKERS,	GINGER SNAPS,
WATER (Q Davis),	PILOT BREAD,
BUTTER CRACKERS,	CRACKER MEAL,
SUGAR CRACKERS,	GRAHAM MEAL,
GRAHAM CRACKERS,	FANCY CRACKERS,
DYSPEPSIA do	ASSORTED do

oc16-3m-d

DISSOLUTION CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of BASSETT & BOWMAN, on the 1st day of January, 1866, by the retirement of ALFRED M. PEARSON, the business was continued under the name and style of BASSETT & MORROW.
GEORGE BASSETT,
ALEX. W. MORROW.
oc20-7td

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MILLER & RICKETSON, was dissolved by the decease of C. W. Ricketson, 27th ult.
The business will be continued, as heretofore by Wm. Miller, to whom all those indebted to late firm will please make payment, and those having claims present them for settlement.
WILLIAM MILLER.
October 16, 1866.—oc17-7t

IMPERIAL VINEGAR.
BOLLMAN'S
Imperial French Vinegar
Manufactured by E. & M. BOLLMAN Bremen, Germany.
For sale by the well known firms of
MILLER & RICKETSON,
JOHN RENSHAW,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
COOL & CLANCY,
(Central Drug Store, Allegheny.)
This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients, is without a rival in the world, and as well adapted to preserving and medical purposes as to ordinary family use.
☞ Once known it must supplant all other Vinegars. Sole Depot in the U. S. WHITE
BOLLMAN, RECK & CO.
myl8-6m2taw No. 35 S. Gay st., Baltimore, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JAMES SNODGRASS, late of Millvale township, deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will make them known to
WM. J. SNODGRASS, Admr.,
Millvale Township, sept. 8th, 1866—no6-lmw-d6w

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. RE-ES.....Director.
Continued enthusiasm. Last night but two of
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
New Scenes,
New Music,
New Properties,
New Wardrobe,
And great cast of characters.
THURSDAY—Benefit of W. M. Ward, Stage Manager.
FRIDAY—Second scenic event of the Season—The romantic drama of the Romance of a Poor Young Man.
Saturday Afternoon—Grand 25 cent Matinee.

MASONIC HALL—
THE LAST WEEK,
THE LAST WEEK,
OF THE GREAT
Arabian Nights
ENTERTAINMENT!
This unparalleled exhibition, which has already created such a furore in this city, will positively close this week, as other engagements preclude the possibility of a longer stay. Having engag d to re-open in London, at St. James's Hall, for a season of eighteen weeks, it will shortly leave this country for England, never to return.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
AND ON
Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons
At 3 o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents.
CLOSING POSITIVELY ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.
Admission—25 CENTS.
Doors open at half past 6 o'clock.
Exhibition commences at half-past 7 o'clock.
no6

YOUNG MEN'S
Mercantile Library Association.
THE LECTURE COMMITTEE
Announces their intention of offering a COURSE OF LECTURES, as usual, during the coming season. They have made arrangements with the following well known persons:
JAS. E. MURDOCH,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
Dr. S. SHELTON MACKENZIE,
THEODORE HILTON,
GEO. VANDENHOFF,
GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND,
P. T. BARNUM,
HENRY VINCENT, of England,
CHARLES SANGE,
HORACE GREELEY, and others,
BAYARD TAYLOR, WENDELL PHILLIPS and DR. BELLOWS are expected.
Season Tickets, entitling the holders to Reserve Seats at those Lectures, for which seats may be secured, can be had of the Members of Committee and at the Library Rooms.
Price, as heretofore, $3 00.

JAS. B. SCOTT,	BENJ. F. JENNINGS,
WM. P. HERBERT,	THOS. N. MILLER,
O. P. SCOTT,	OLIVER W. LEMMON,
JAS. B. MORGAN,	A. M.,

oc16-6t

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, under excellent improvement, on which there are erected a Frame Dwelling of 8 Rooms, Barn and Stabling and Spring House, with a never-failing spring. There are two orchards of grafted fruit, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Pears, &c. This property is situated 1½ miles west from Fairoaks, Westmoreland county, Penna. Terms easy. For further information apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of G. S. BATES, Butler street, in Allen, Lawrenceville.
oc25

VALUABLE
Real Estate in Beaver County
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale at a low price and on reasonable terms his FARM OF ABOUT 160 ACRES, situated in Sewickley township, about three miles southwest of Darlington, Beaver county. Penna. About 100 Acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a large two story Stone Dwelling House, large Frame Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Hay House, Stone Spring House, &c. The buildings in good repair. Plenty of never-failing Springs on the premises. For further information inquire of the undersigned, residing on the premises, or R. HILS, Esq., Pittsburgh.
oc16-2taw-3w JOHN ROBERTS, Jr.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.
FOR SALE—
Elegant Residence in Allegheny city, on Washington street, No. 7 in Mansfield's row, and 3d door from Sandusky street, Diamond. The lot is 30 feet front on Washington street by 300 feet deep; the house is a two-story double brick, containing 11 rooms, and is furnished with all modern conveniences, with three stacks and cartridge boiler.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.
nol

FOR SALE.
Those three very desirable Building Lots on the corner of West Common and Ridge street, Allegheny city. Corner Lot 34 feet front on West Common and 229 feet on Beech street. Inside Lots 15 feet 1 inch front on West Common and 240 feet to a street.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.
oc30

FOR SALE.
That very desirable Building Lot on the corner of West Common and Ridge street, Allegheny, fronting a front of 75 feet on West Common and 300 feet on Ridge street.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.
oc30

FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
For COUNTRY RESIDENCES, at Millvale Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad. 7 Lots, 2 acres with Brick House containing four rooms. 1 Lot, 1 acre. Also, all within three miles walk of Millvale Station, and six minutes walk of Horse Railroad. For further information inquire of DAVID M. PEACOCK, No. 29 Wood street, or
JOHN D. BAILEY,
oc27 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD tillable land, all level, and under a high state of cultivation. 100 acres cleared, and the balance in a mowing machine. Large two story frame house, and large frame barn. Plenty of well water and fruit. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the borough of Fallston. The place is underlaid with a 3½ feet vein of good bituminous coal, underneath which is a vein of fire clay from 10 to 15 feet, fronting on the Beaver road.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.
aug

COPARTNERSHIP.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of
EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE,
ADMORERS TO
T. M. HARTON & CO.,
For the purpose of carrying on the
BOAT STORE
AND
SHIP CHANDLERY BUSINESS,
and manufacturers of
Cordage, Packing Yarns, &c.
At the Old Stand, No. 90 WATER STREET.
W. S. EVANS,
JOS. B. DALLAS,
D. S. H. GILMORE.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 22, 1866—oc24-3
[Cincinnati Commercial and Missouri Republican copy one week, and send bill to this office.]

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late firm of FREDERICK ASCHMANN, have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of
HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
WAGONS, &C.,
At the old established Stands of Frederick Aschmann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Allegheny, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.
THOMAS HARPER,
A. ANTHONY GUTMAN,
ADAM ASCHMANN.
oc9-tyn

J. B. SEYMOUR, WOOD Engraver, 26 FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH PA.
DIE SINKING STAMPS, Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCIL PLATES, SEAL PRESSES.

MERCY HOSPITAL,
In Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,
For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted, irrespective of creed or color. Charitable or all denominations permitted to visit patients of their own creed. Patients too poor to pay are admitted free of charge, on application to any of the attending physicians or surgeons. All regular physicians of the city of Pittsburgh private rooms may have full charge of the same.
Competent nurses, combined with the personal attention of the sisters, makes this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with disease. One physician and surgeon in daily attendance.
Medical fees and months of daily attendance:
D. McMEAL, Jr., M. D., 150 Grant street, October, November and December.
THOS. J. GALLAGHER, M. D., 142 Smithfield st., April, May and June.
SILAS N. BENHAM, M. D., 152 Third street, July, August and September.
R. J. CAMPBELL, M. D., 107 Ross street, January, February and March.
DR. E. DONNELLY, corner Sixth and Grant streets, Surgeon, in daily attendance.
oc25

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.
TO STONE CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in Pittsburgh, Pa., at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENTS, Southwest corner of THIRD and MARKET STREETS, until TUESDAY, the 6th of November, 1866, for quarrying and delivering stone, and for placing, loading, transporting, and putting the same into dams at the points below named. The stones are to be of such quality and dimensions as shall be approved of by the said Engineer, generally four or five cubic feet, and not less than one cubic foot each. The bids must state the price per cubic yard for the stone quarried and delivered on the river bank ready for loading on the lots; and the price per cubic yard for loading, transporting and putting the same into the dams; to be measured by the Engineer. The work to be commenced forthwith, and completed within one year, in accordance with the directions of the Engineer. Ten per cent. of the monthly estimates of work done will be reserved as security for the fulfillment of the contract. Bidders are requested to accompany their proposals with the names of two sureties.

Locations.	Miles Below Pittsburgh.	Approximate No. of Cubic Yards.
Lock & Dam No. 1	18	5,000
Twin Island	85	2,000
Captina Island	107	4,000
Fish Creek Island	112	4,000
Pittsburgh Island	144	5,000
Muskingum Island	174	5,000
Hockhocking Island	185	4,000
Buffington Island	214	4,000

The actual quantities required may be more or less than the above approximate quantities. At Twin Island the Muskingum Island there was stone delivered some years ago, which is now lying along the river bank; such stone must be put in at the price bid for loading, transporting and putting into the dams. Additional stone will probably be needed at those points. For further information apply at the office in Pittsburgh.
W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Superintending Engineer Ohio River Improvement.
Pittsburgh, October 23, 1866. oc24-7t

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GENT'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS, VELVETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS, SILKS, LACE GOODS,
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, HOOP SKIRPS,
SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK ON HAND AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.
77 and 79 Market St.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Metrpolitan Paper Collar Co.
oct

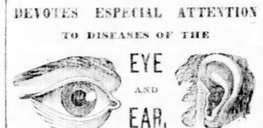
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

NEW FALL GOODS
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Rich Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons,
Rich Velvets of every description,
Rich and elegant Lace Goods,
Real Lace Goods in all kinds,
Real Lace Trimmed Goods,
Imitation Laces—a splendid line,
Notions of various kinds—Jaconet & Swiss Muslin, Linen, Lawn and Cambric, Irish Linen, Gloves—all new and attractive styles,
Hosiery—a great bargain,
Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests and Drawers,
Fancy Zephyr Articles—splendid styles this season,
Berlin and American Zephyr,
The Genuine Cashmere Yarns—all colors,
Bradley's Skirts of every size,
Fancy Articles and Notions.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present stock before purchasing elsewhere.
All our goods being purchased direct, on the best terms, we are prepared and will make as low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
se19 19 Fifth Street.

MEDICAL.
WM. J. KANE.....SAML. H. DRUIT
KANE & DRUIT,
former Federal and Lacock streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyes, Dye-stuffs, Patent Medicines, and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West.
oc23

J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.
SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
AND FAMILY RECIPES.
jy5

PARK & BRILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,
apl3-1y near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

E. S. ABORN, M. D.
Parlors 96 and 97,
MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
DEVOTES ESPECIAL ATTENTION
TO DISEASES OF THE


AND THE ORGANS OF THE CHEST,
Embracing all Acute and Chronic Maladies of the Eye, Blindness, Cross Eye, Falling of the Eyelid, Cataract, Granulated Lids, and Diseases of the Nose Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and Affections of the Throat and Stomach.
oc29

FALL FASHIONS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRTS!
Will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will EVER RETAIN their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary Skirts will fail. For ELEGANCE, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that of LIGHTNESS, which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
At Wholesale by all the leading Jobbers in this city For sale by all retailers who sell first-class Skirts.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
SOLE OWNERS OF THE PATENT AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms and Office: Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STREETS, New York.
se11-1m

CROCERIES, &C
700 Bxs. GOSHEN CHEESE.
50 BXS. CRAWFORD CO. CHEESE.
25 REGS PRIME LARD.
In store and for sale by
LITTELL, BAIRD & PATTON,
no7-tf No. 112 and 114 Second street.

J. A. PAUL.....T. H. GIBSON.
PAUL & GIBSON,
Grocers and Ship Chandlers,
No. 227 PENN STREET,
Corner of IRWIN, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
oc26-ym-23aw

CROCERIES.
300 bags Rio Coffee, fair, prime and choice;
100 pockets choice Old Government Java;
50 hhds choice Por o Rico Sugar;
100 bbls Sugar Syrup, fair to prime;
300 bbls Refined Sugars, Hards, A, B, and ex. O;
100 bbls N. O. Sugars;
50 bbls Lovering's Syrup,
150 bbls Choice Syrup;
100 bbls Fair to Good Syrup;
100 bbls Porto Rico Molasses;
50 bags Rice;
300 lbf chests Tea, Y H, G, P, Imp, Japan & Oolong
500 bxs Tobacco;
50 bf. boxes Tobacco;
600 cadies Tobacco;
100 M Wheeling Tobies;
500 boxes Fine Cheese;
200 boxes Babbitt's Soap;
800 kegs Rich Soda;
200 boxes Layer Raisins;
With a full stock of other goods in our line for sale low to the trade.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
oc15-eod-3w Nos. 130 and 132 Second st.

MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have always on hand a well selected
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.
apls-1taw

J. K. SMITH & CO.,
NOS. 1 AND 2 DIAMOND,
SOUTH SIDE NEAR MARKET ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Teas and General Groceries.
Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas, Loverage's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars extra C; also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Boots & Edgar's and Jersey City Syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate Hunter, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Currie's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulford's Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mackerel in Kits, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.
J. K. SMITH & CO.
se8-ym

WM. MILLER. Phil'a.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsburgh
Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
And Importers of
Brandies, Wines and Segars,
Nos. 221 and 223 Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa,
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand.
jy13

NEW GOODS.
We have in store a full assortment of Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles, consisting of Gherkins, Chow Chow, Piccalilli, mixed Pickles and Cauliflower; Mushroom, Walnut and Tomato Catsup, Worcester Sauce, pure Olive Oil in pint and quart bottles. For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
oc30 316 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
94 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the
Dry Goods Line,
Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many
SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of
Prints,
American Delains,
Standard Sheetings
bleached and brown,
Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
Shirting Checks,
Colored Drills, &c.
FLANNELS,
PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SHAKER AND SHIRTING.
White and Colored
BED BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CLOAKINGS,
&C., &C., &C.
FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.
NOTIONS,
A Full and Complete Assortment.
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Street.

CARPETS.
CARPETS.
450 PIECES,
22,000 YARDS,
OF
Brussels.
The above immense stock including every variety of style and Pattern, all the Newest Designs, and all the Fall Novelties, is now being offered at the
LOWEST RATES,
With every inducement to price, by
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 FIFTH STREET,
oct1 PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS.
We have just opened a splendid stock of
English Woolen Druggets,
2¼, 3, 3½, and 3¾ YARDS WIDE, AND
BORDERED CRUMB CLOTHS,
2½ by 3 yards, 3 by 3½ yards, 3 by 4 yards, and 3½ by 4 yards, which we offer at
VERY LOW PRICES.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
oct6

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.
WATCH REPAIRING.
Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with my store and employed a first-class workman exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of COMPETENT WORKMEN, we are enabled now to do work in a thorough manner, and that will be DELIVERED in a satisfactory manner to our customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our CHRONOMETER.
DUNSEATH & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
56 Fifth Street.

SCOTT & HENNEGEN
WHOLESALE JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH
WATCHES.
ALSO, JOBBERS IN ALL DESIRABLE STYLES OF AMERICAN
Clocks,
Including the justly celebrated
SET

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Eastern	First Mail	3 p. m
Eastern	Second Mail	9:15 p. m.
Eastern	Third Mail	12 midnight.
Western	First Mail	3 p. m.
Western	Second Mail	12 midnight.
Southern	First Mail	3 p. m.
Southern	Second Mail	12 midnight.
Oil Creek	One Mail	12 midnight.
Connellsville	One Mail	12 midnight.
Butler, Harmony & Beaver	One Mail	12 midnight.
Allegheny City	One Mail	12 midnight.
Brownsville	One Mail	6 a. m.

The 9:15 mail is a through pouch to Philadelphia. Saturday morning mail closes at 10 a. m.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A freight train bound west, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was thrown from the track at George's Station, on Friday, causing a general smash up and blockade.

TO BE PAVED.—That portion of Shanapin street, on the North Commons, lying east of Federal street, in Allegheny, is about being paved. This thoroughfare has long needed paving, portions of it being in an almost impassable condition for wagons.

OUT ON BAIL.—Jacob Coats, who was committed to jail by Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, on the 18th ult., for the larceny of a pair of pantaloons from Henry Gerberding, was released on Saturday by order of Court, upon entering the necessary bail for his appearance at the December term to answer.

BENEFIT OF THE INSOLVENT LAW.—James Stevenson, who has been confined in the county jail for the past twenty days, in default of the payment of fifty dollars and costs for illegal liquor selling, was discharged on Saturday by order of Court, having claimed the benefit of the Insolvent Law.

SEVERELY BITTEN BY A DOG.—A little girl named Mary E. Mayberry, aged twelve years, was severely bitten by a dog belonging to a man named McCoy, while playing on the steps of her parent's residence on Overhill street, in the Seventh ward, on Friday evening. The right shoulder of the little girl was terribly lacerated.

LAUNCHING OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—The new steamboat "Great Republic," being built by Captain W. B. Donaldson, was successfully launched on Saturday afternoon, from the docks at Shousetown, on the Ohio river. The "big chale," however, was broken in launching. The Great Republic is the largest steamboat ever launched near Pittsburgh.

FIREMEN'S SUPPER.—The annual re-union of the Columbia Hook, Ladder and Hose Company, of Allegheny, will be given at City Hall on the 19th inst. In order to add to the interest of the occasion, two presents—one a silver watch and the other a set of jewelry, each valued at thirty dollars—will be drawn for at the door, and given to the fortunate lady and gentleman holding the lucky tickets. The Columbias is noted for the success which attends all its gatherings, and the coming re-union promises to equal any previous entertainment.

Serious Accident—Breaman Injured.—Allen Smith a breaman on the Express train of the Erie and Pittsburgh railroad, which left this city on Friday evening, met with a very painful accident near Clinton Station. He was standing on the narrow platform of the baggage car, when it suddenly gave to the balance, and was thrown to the ground, striking his head against a projecting stone with such force as to break his nose and jaw, also cutting his head badly. The train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and it is wonderful how he escaped with his life. The wounded man was placed on board the returning train and brought to the house of Conductor Browning, in New Brighton, where he received proper medical treatment. His injuries, although painful, are not of a dangerous nature.

Seventh Anniversary of Plymouth Congregational Church.

Yesterday the Plymouth Congregational Church of Pittsburgh celebrated its Seventh Anniversary, with an appropriate sermon in the morning by the pastor, Rev. Henry D. Moore, whose subject was Congregationalism. In the evening the reverend gentleman preached a sermon appropriate to the close of the first year of his labors as pastor. His theme was the common people the friends of Jesus Christ. He chose for his text from the following words: "And the common people heard Him gladly." Mark, 12 37. The gentleman freely and amply discussed the character of those who in the ancient time flocked to hear the Saviour of men and were his friends, and contrasted them with the few who rejected and spurned Him. By "common people" was not meant the low, vulgar or debased class, but rather *the many* people—the multitudes—such hearers and readers as, and they heard him not with coldness, not critically, not captiously, but "gladly," as a welcome friend—the friend of sinners and the redeemer of the world. Collections in aid of the church were taken up morning and evening, and the congregations were large and attentive.

Arrest of a Dangerous Lunatic.

A young man named Nicholas Heyer, who is insane, was committed to the county jail on Saturday evening, by Burgess Salisbury, of Birmingham, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Hosea Haskell, a light watchman in Birmingham. The man first attracted attention in Birmingham, on Friday, by mounting an ash pile and delivering a political discourse. He next amused himself by rolling up his pants and coat sleeves around on his hands and knees like a dog. Mr. Haskell, in the course of his rambles, finally decided, attempted to take the lunatic into custody, when the latter threw him to the earth. Upon rising to his feet, Haskell was dealt a severe blow, which caused the blood to flow freely. His assailant then ran down Grant street, followed by Haskell, and followed by a crowd of boys. He retreated a few steps, when he was taken into custody by Officer M. B. Harvell, and placed in the borough lock-up, in the rear of the Burgess' office. When placed in the cell he again became furious, striking like iron bars with his teeth, and making other maddening demonstrations. He was accordingly committed to the county jail on Saturday, on complaint of officer Husted, as stated. He renewed his savage acts upon being placed in the jail, and yesterday tore all the clothing from his back.

Washington and Jefferson College.

Last Saturday morning, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the members of the bar in this city, who had been students at Washington and Jefferson College, was held in the Court House. The Hon. Moses Hampton presided. The President of the United College of Washington and Jefferson, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., was present, and made some statements with regard to the present condition and future prospects of this time-honored institution, to which the entire Western country owes so much, which awakened the liveliest interest among its devoted sons.

We understand that the meeting of all the former students of Washington and Jefferson Colleges in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, is to come off, and will probably be presided in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church of this city next Thursday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The object is to renew old associations and former intimacies, and to meet the President, Rev. Dr. Edwards, a worthy successor of the great men who have presided him in his high office. Committees representing the classical, legal and medical professions, and also business men who have enjoyed the advantages of Washington and Jefferson Colleges in former years, have been appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The time and place of meeting will be announced in the COMMERCIAL on Thursday morning.

Police Items.

BEFORE MAYOR MORRISON.—James Farley made an information before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, on Saturday afternoon, charging Frank Van Bartlson with larceny. Farley charged the defendant with having stolen from Cowling's factory, on Liberty street, a suit of clothes belonging to him, consisting of a coat, pantaloons and vest, valued at seventy dollars. The accused was arrested by officer Scott, and a pawn check for the articles on De Hoy's pawn shop, Smithfield street, this city, found in his possession. The officer proceeded to the pawn shop, and recovered the stolen articles. The defendant was placed in the lock-up to await a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—An information was made before this magistrate on Saturday, by Eliza Hill, against a colored man named John Ross, for obtaining board under false pretense. The prosecutrix keeps a boarding house for colored persons, and alleges that Ross obtained from her boarding to the amount of thirteen dollars, by representing that he had money coming to him, and would pay her promptly, which she states he has not done. A warrant was issued for his arrest. Albert Dagour was arrested in charge of obtaining board under false pretense from Mrs. Margaret Scanlon. The information was made in June last, but Dagour managed to elude arrest until Saturday. He was committed to jail in default of $300 bail for a hearing to day.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—Cooney Walters was before Alderman Donaldson, on saturday afternoon, on a charge of assault with intent to kill, on oath of Sidney Fuller. Walters is employed to watch some rafts moored on the Allegheny City side of the Allegheny river. On Saturday morning Fuller stated, he was helping to tow a raft down the river. He bumped to effect a landing beside the rafts which Walters was watching, and for this purpose threw a cable over on the rafts, whereupon Walters seized a huge stone and hurled it at Fuller, the missile barely escaping the head of the latter. The parties, however, agreed to settle the matter, and the accused was discharged upon paying the costs.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—A young woman named Jennie Ray, lodged complaint before this Alderman, against a young man named Samuel W. Warren, charging him with assault and battery with a felonious intent. The prosecutrix alleges that on Thursday evening, while she was returning from her mother's residence on Pike street, in the Fifth ward, to a house in which she is employed as a domestic a house in which she is employed as a domestic in Wylie street, she was met by Warren, who on Wylie street, she was met by Warren, who insisted on her accompanying him to the house of one Mary Wilson. She indignantly refused, whereupon he caught her around the waist, and endeavored to carry her down a by-street. She, however, succeeded in tearing herself from his clutches and escaped. A warrant was issued for Warren's arrest.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BUTLER.—James Lee was committed to jail on Saturday by Alderman J. A. Butler, of the Sixth ward, in default of $200 bail, for a hearing to day, on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by Kate Lee.

Malaria Everywhere.

Rarely has there been a season as fruitful as this of malarious diseases. Not only on the prairies and in the valleys of the West; not merely in all the old haunts of Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever have these prostrating diseases been unusually virulent; but extended the mountains and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been placed by the laws of Nature above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element pervades the Universal Air this season, and should at once resort to the only approved preventive of its contagious influences, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a tonic so potent, an anti-septic so perfect, an alterative so irresistible, and a stimulant so pure, that it enables the human system to resist and baffle all the predisposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one clothed in incombustible garments might move among blazing buildings, the man who arms himself against malaria with this powerful *defensive medicine* may walk a fever-scourged district fearless of its insalubrious atmosphere. The intermittents and remittents at present so general in all parts of the globe are not to be confounded with the endemics of a swamp now on its way westward from the far East. Prepare the system with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS for a successful battle with the *Neapolitan causes of all epidemics*. Be wise in time. Sold everywhere.—*New York World, Nov. 6, 1866.*

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Drafts on Europe and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jel

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, November 1, 1866.

There has been, during the week just closed, large demands on the money market for loans which have been, in many instances, inadequately met. Business in some of the heaviest branches has not been as brisk as was expected it would have been after the fall election. The oil trade suffers from excessively low prices, and immense quantities of the crude article are in tanks that require money and patience to carry it for better prices. In local stocks we are unable to report sufficient *actual* transactions to establish reliable quotations. All our bank stocks are held at full prices, and on the eve of dividends will not likely change hands for several weeks hence. Insurance stocks are in better trim than they were a few months ago. Business with nearly all our local offices has been prosperous, and many of them will be able to declare dividends. The late movement on the taps to establish a Board of Underwriters for this city, is likely to succeed, which is expected to exert a healthy influence on the stocks of all our companies. The rates will be more uniform and discriminating, and it is proposed to make a material increase on nearly every class of risks. Allegheny Valley Railroad stock has been in better request for a few days past, at about 15 for large lots, and some small lots have been sold as high as 18. Many consider this stock a good purchase for a "long hold" at about 15, and there is very little of it on the market, as the majority of holders have laid their certificates aside to await a higher figure.

—There is a pretty brisk business in real estate, and a good deal of first class city and suburban property is changing owners daily. Yesterday that large warehouse on Wood street, formerly occupied by King & Pennock, was sold by John D. Bailey, real estate broker, for $16,000, and two acres at Mill Vale Station brought $1,000 an acre. Capitalists can hardly do better with their money than to invest it in city property or suburban lots. It is generally a sure road to solid fortune.

—The noon quotations of the New York boards, received at Bryan's Stock Rooms to-day, indicate a further advance in the leading railway stocks. Gold is higher, and Government securities still on the rise. The following were the rates at the forenoon boards:—Gold, 147½; U. S. Bonds, 1881, 114½; U. S. Bonds, 5 20's, 110½; U. S. Bonds, new, 5-20's, 107½; U. S. Bonds, 10 40's, 100½; U. S. Bonds, 1st Ser. 7-30's, 107⅝; U. S. Bonds, 2d and 3d Ser. 7-30's, 106⅞; Michigan Southern, 90; Michigan Central, 117; Reading, 102; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 110⅞; Erie, 85; Western Union Telegraph Co., 52⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 111; Chicago and North Western, 80; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 80⅝.

—Mining stocks are quiet. Bennehoff (oil) is quoted at 16, Gregory (gold), 14, Quartz Hill, 8½, and Pittsburgh, 5½.

—In Alton and Terre Haute common stock a new movement has commenced. A large lot of stock has been taken out of the hands of a prominent shareholder, and the removal of this block, hitherto an incubus upon the market, has induced a vigorous speculative demand from strong parties, based upon the intrinsic merits of the stock. The following statement shows the capital stock and debt of the Alton and Terre Haute Company:

First Mortgage Bonds	$2,200,000
Second Mortgage Bonds	2,800,000
Second Income Bonds	1,700,000
Preferred Stock	2,700,000
Common Stock	2,300,000
Total	$10,700,000

The following were the earnings of the Alton and Terre Haute Company in the under-named years:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Gross earnings	$1,117,037	$1,554,749	$2,081,119	$2,720,243
Net earnings	474,822	572,264	657,966	1,291,660
Increase in 1866	491,827	147,362	641,189	

The week just closed has presented no new feature worthy of particular notice; during the early part the sales were unusually light. A rise of water in the Allegheny improved the demand, and enhanced the value of the raw material; as we have before remarked, when oil can be purchased at 10@10½c, it is a good article to invest in.

Monday—The market was moderately active, and dealers submitted to a decline. The sales of crude were: 3,600 bbls Alleghany, bulk, 11c, and 200 barrels Smith's Ferry, 10½c.

Refined—Market unsettled; sales 1,500 bbls Philadelphia, November, 37c; 500 December, 38½c.

Tuesday—The market was active; the sales were large, amounting in the aggregate to 10,700 bbls crude at Allegheny, 10½@11¼@11½c, and Smith's Ferry, 10c.

Refined—There was a fair inquiry; sales 2,100 barrels bonded, Philadelphia, November, 36c; December, 36½ and January, 1867, 36½c. Free oil sold at 50c.

Wednesday—Market opened with a fair demand. The crude sales were 5,600 bbls, at 10@10½c.

Refined was neglected; the only sale was of 500 barrels bonded, free on cars, before November 20, sellers' option, 36½c.

Thursday—The market was inactive. Buyers were disposed to wait and see what effect the opening of navigation would have on prices. The sales of crude were 2,500 bbls bulk at 10c.

Refined—Buyers held off. We did not learn of a single transaction. Prices were nominal.

Friday—The market to-day was active. The sales of crude were the largest we have reported for some time, reaching 13,650 bbls, at an advance, prices for bulk; ranging from 10@11½c, and closing with the advantages on the side of holders.

Saturday—The sales to-day of crude were large, reaching 15,800 bbls, at a further advance. The receipts were 12,718 bbls. Prices were a shade higher, closing with a fair inquiry for large parcels and the prospect of still larger ones. We note the following sales of bulk: 750 bbls 12½c do, 1250 do, all at 12c; 850 bbls, 750 do, 1500 do, 1500 do, 2500 do, all at 11c; 800 bbls, 1000 do, 1500 do, all at 12c per gallon.

REFINED OIL.—The market was firmer with a larger inquiry, holders were asking an advance. Among the transactions were the following: 500 barrels bonded free on cars, before the 25th, light straw to white, 29½c. 1,000 barrels, 30c. December. Philadelphia, 37c. an advance of 1c. 1,000 barrels, 37½c. January, 1867, Philadelphia, 37c. Free Oil—We did not learn of any transactions.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Clark & Co., Allegheny	314	Lockhart & Frew	3,500
J. Mawhinny, A	430	Fisher	3,870
W. P. Lew	1,000	J. Wise	1,000
Forsyth & Bro	1,800	R. D. Cochran	1,800
		Total	15,718

Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.

Alcodin Oil Co, 500 bbls refined, Philla.
Lockhart & Frew, 420 bbls refined, Philla.
Liberty Oil Company, 300 bbls refined, Philla.
J. C. Kirkpatrick, 400 bbls refined, Philla.
Wigh man & Anderson, 165 bbls refined, Philla.
R. W. Morgan, 1,000 bbls refined, Philla.
W. P. Logan, 1,4 bbls refined, Baltimore.
Forsyth Bro. & Co., 5 bbls refined, Philla.
Nat. Refining & Storing Co., 90 bbls refined, Philla.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

THE OIL REGION.

Advices of Saturday per mail, from the oil producing district of the Alleghany, report a fair demand, but a quiet market. The Titusville Herald, of that day, says some eight thousand barrels of oil changed hands on the 31st inst., at the following prices: Alex McCutcheon, Farm; most of which was for the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The creek and river have been in good boating order for the last four days, and large quantities of oil have been shipped by those routes.

The Oil City Register says: Sales were made 200 bbls Petroleum Center, in the banks at $5.00, 300 bbls on the Hyde and Egbert Farms at $3.10, 1,000 bbls for the New York market on Pithole Run at $2.75, 50 bbls heavy gravity, on Pioneer Run, at $2.20, 1,000 bbls on the Stevenson Farm at $2.60, 1,000 bbls delivered on the creek, at Pioneer Run at $2.60.

The receipts at Titusville, for the past forty-eight hours were 5,432 bbls.

PHILADELPHIA.

According to the *Commercial List* of Saturday, the market has again been greatly depressed and unsettled during the entire week under the pressure to close contracts for November and December deliveries of the wells. Prices have ruled very irregularly, and we regret to say that the downward tendency has set in on refined, with the remark that on the flat the latter end of the week has been the dullest of the year. Sales of 10,000 bbls crude at 29½@29¾c, chiefly at the 10,000 option to bulk part at 29c, and part to secure terms; 2,000 bbls refined, in bond, at 37½c for December, and 37½@38c for January; 500 bbls do, free on cars, at 36½c; 36, 37½@38c, closing to-day at 37½@38c